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UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

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Administrative Committee on Coordination

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REPORT OF THE ACC TASK FORCE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT ON ITS THIRTEENTH SESSION

(New York, 30 November to 2 December 1992)

SUMMARY

The Task Force held its thirteenth session at a time of change in the international political and economic environment, as well as in the structure of the United Nations Secretariat. From the outset, the members agreed that the outcome of the meeting should be the development of innovative, action-oriented and realistic cooperation and coordination activities in science and technology within the United Nations system.

The decisions taken by the Task Force under each topic placed emphasis on joint planning and programming from the early stages of conceptualization of new activities, and on the setting of priorities through a bottom-up approach, from the national and regional levels to the global level, within which the role of the regional commissions should be strengthened. Some Task Force members felt that the programme of activities of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as well as the new Commission on Sustainable Development, would involve the regional commissions in a more substantive way with regard to their programmes and responsibilities (paras. 1-16).

As a way of enhancing its role, the Task Force proposed a number of ways to ensure effective interaction with the new Commission on Science and Technology for Development (paras. 17-24). On the subject of coalition of resources, the Task Force explored some possible options and established a small working group to help define its nature and modalities (paras. 25-32). On new and emerging areas of science and technology for development, it was decided, inter alia, to continue to deal with the topic of biotechnology, concentrating on the question of commercialization of biotechnology and focusing first on the question of intellectual property rights (paras. 41-51). The involvement of the Task Force members was also stressed at certain stages of the implementation of the pilot endogenous capacity-building (ECB) programme currently under way (paras. 33-40).

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I. OPENING AND GENERAL REMARKS

1. The Chairman greeted the members of the Task Force and conveyed the hope that the meeting would outline the direction for real changes in inter-agency cooperation which would follow the accelerated reform process of the United Nations system. He pointed to the insufficiencies of system-wide coordination in the past and the fact that in the field of science and technology the United Nations system had not been able to reach the critical mass required to achieve the necessary impact and efficiency, due to the fragmentation of efforts within the system. For example, the recent funding arrangements for strategy and programme formulation, execution and coordination at the country level had led to the marginalization of the role of the specialized agencies, which did not contribute to real cooperation. He underlined the importance of internationalization and interdependence as the two key concepts describing current world trends.

2. Referring to the follow-up to the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), the Chairman pointed out that the implementation of Agenda 21 (A/CONF.151/26/Rev.1 (Vol.1)) would encourage the United Nations system to move from mere administrative coordination to genuine cooperation by providing an opportunity for joint planning and programming. The Chairman invited the members of the Task Force to consider the revitalization of cooperation in the United Nations family. Instead of formal coordination, there was a need for a functional and rational division of labour within the system to achieve agreed goals. The process leading from research through analysis and policy formulation to operational activities should not be split up because this would weaken the system's overall efficiency.

3. The Task Force would adjust its activities in accordance with responsibilities expected to be discharged by the new Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development, keeping in mind the expectations of the Member States.

4. The Director of the Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development welcomed the participants on behalf of the Department. She referred to many significant events which had occurred within and outside the United Nations system since the last session of the Task Force in February 1991, in particular the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED). Agenda 21 constituted a great challenge. It recognized science and technology as an important building block for achieving sustainable development. While the arrangements for the follow-up to UNCED were still being elaborated and priorities determined, there was no doubt that science and technology had an outstanding role to play within the United Nations system.

5. The objective of the ongoing restructuring process was to secure a unity of purpose through promoting an integrated approach and synergies between analytical and research work, coordination and operational activities, as well

as interaction with the political and humanitarian sectors. The Department of Economic and Social Development was promoting the idea of joint programming which should go beyond administrative coordination. The post-UNCED and post-cold war conditions provided an opportunity for better cooperation, not only within the United Nations system, but also with other key actors such as Governments and non-governmental organizations.

6. The Task Force, by pooling its expertise, could come up with a new and innovative approach to joint planning, to set a course for the future. Her Division stood ready to assist the Task Force in that endeavour.

II. SUMMARY OF THE DISCUSSION

A. Review of the functions and objectives of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development

(Agenda item 3)

7. The recent restructuring of the subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, following General Assembly resolution 46/235, had resulted, inter alia, in the establishment of the new Commission on Science and Technology for Development. At the Secretariat level, the former Centre for Science and Technology for Development had been succeeded by the Science and Technology Branch of the Department for Economic and Social Development.

8. These arrangements needed to be viewed as the first phase of a much broader reform process, now under way, to give effect to requirements arising largely from Agenda 21, but also from the recent high-level debate in the Economic and Social Council on improving the effectiveness of the United Nations in the economic and social fields. They were also in line with the objectives set forth by the Secretary-General to build a unity of purpose and strengthen the economic, social, environmental, political and humanitarian sectors. At the inter-agency level, the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC) had established the Inter-Agency Committee on Sustainable Development as the principal organ for coordination of UNCED follow-up activities.

9. The Task Force on Science and Technology for Development, like other subsidiary bodies of ACC, was likely to be subject to a review of its role and functions in the context of the restructuring of the ACC machinery. Given the state of current discussions on the matter, the secretariat believed it would be premature to anticipate their concrete implications on the future work of this Task Force, as well as on the mode of its interaction with the new Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

10. A number of Task Force members believed that the programme of activities of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, as well as that of the new Commission on Sustainable Development, would involve the regional commissions in a more substantive way with regard to their programmes and responsibilities. Representatives of the regional commissions wished to

register their commitment to contribute substantively to the work of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

11. It was considered essential, in reviewing the ACC Task Force functions, to clearly establish the responsibilities of the Task Force, on the one hand, and those of the secretariat being provided by the United Nations, on the other. Each agency of the United Nations system had a programme and specific responsibilities to discharge, and thus Task Force members needed to know of any change in the specific mandates of the Task Force, in order to contribute effectively to its work within their respective fields of competence.

12. It was important to determine with greater precision the areas and the appropriate modalities in which the Task Force could assist the new Commission. The need was stressed for efficient interaction, not only between the new Commission and the existing subsidiary bodies of the Economic and Social Council, but also between the Commission and the governing bodies of other United Nations organizations and agencies.

13. In this connection, several suggestions on modalities for regional-level interactions were made. These included the following: (i) establishing small ACC task forces in each region with the concerned regional commission acting as secretariat; (ii) convening regional meetings relating to meetings of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development to facilitate prioritization of regional issues; (iii) inviting representatives of relevant non-governmental organs, private sector organizations, regional financial institutions and Governments to participate. The possibility was also raised of financing the participation of government representatives at those regional meetings from the budgetary provision of the Commission itself, while that for all other representatives would be met by the institutions concerned. Currently, however, provision existed for the travel expenses of one representative only of each of the 53 States members of the Commission (see General Assembly resolution 46/235).

14. In order to facilitate the examination of possible avenues of cooperation, it was proposed that members of the Task Force, at its next session, exchange information on the highlights of science- and technology-related parts of their respective draft programme budgets.

15. It was pointed out that coordination was a complex process, an important element of which depended entirely on the level of coordination attained by Member States. The point was also made that Member States often did not speak with one voice on the same issues in different intergovernmental forums.

16. Members of the Task Force who had not yet done so were requested to send their contributions to the report on system-wide coordination in the field of science and technology, to be submitted to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session, in April 1993. Such contributions were considered to be closely linked to the innovative proposals for coordination and cooperation discussed at the current session.

B. First session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development

(Agenda item 4)

17. The Task Force considered the document entitled "Commission on Science and Technology for Development: mandates and proposed agenda" (TFSTD/XIII/3). The Economic and Social Council had requested the Commission to make, at its first session, recommendations on its future work programme, taking into account, in addition to its mandates, the relevant provisions of Agenda 21.

18. Considerable attention was given to intergovernmental efforts to improve the performance and substantive nature of the work of the new Commission, including the provision to ensure the participation of government representatives whose specific functions were related to science and technology.

19. There were other matters of equal importance that could contribute to making the Commission an effective organ for the intergovernmental coordination of science and technology policy within the United Nations system. It was felt that the Commission, in order to achieve this objective and to assist the Economic and Social Council effectively in its system-wide coordination role, should draw from the capital of relevant knowledge and expertise available in the United Nations system as a whole. In this regard, members of the Task Force underlined the importance of designing an effective mechanism for interaction with other subsidiary organs of the Economic and Social Council, particularly with the newly established Commission on Sustainable Development.

20. It would also be necessary to provide for effective participation in the work of the Commission by the agencies represented at its sessions. The ACC Task Force, regardless of the expected adjustments to its mandate, would most probably retain a capacity to interact with the new Commission. Preliminary ideas for improved interaction were suggested, including the following:

(a) Continuation of oral reporting by the Chairman of the Task Force to the Commission, followed by an open dialogue;

(b) Active participation by members in the provision of substantive inputs to the reports for the Commission;

(c) Preparing informal papers on the working modalities of the Commission;

(d) Making suggestions with regard to the possible establishment of committees and working groups of the Commission;

(e) Assisting in the identification of substantive themes;

(f) Possibility of organizing preparatory meetings by the regional commissions and/or agencies prior to the session of the Commission;

(g) Interaction with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), in particular with the scientific, professional and business communities.

21. The Chairman proposed that members of the Task Force provide feedback on the above-mentioned matters in time for the first session of the Commission in April 1993, which would mean submitting responses by early March 1993. The secretariat would prepare a consolidated document containing the ideas submitted and would circulate it to the members of the Task Force for comments before bringing it to the attention of the Commission at its first session.

22. It was felt that Member States would benefit if the Commission could focus on practical objectives, such as identifying concrete types of science and technology applications and knowledge. In the process of organizing and preparing for the Commission sessions, it was thought important to have much closer interaction with the representatives of the States members of the Commission. It was suggested that the preparatory process be started at the regional level, to identify national and regional priorities, and work up to the global level, although the exact modalities for identifying national and regional priorities in this way needed to be specified in the future.

23. The Task Force considered the possibility of some regionalization of its work. It also examined ways to articulate priorities according to specialized areas, with due regard to regional interests. One specific suggestion made in this regard was to convene future sessions of the ACC Task Force at the headquarters of regional commissions, on a rotating basis, instead of always holding them in New York or Geneva.

24. Regarding the substantive theme for the Commission on the contribution of technology to industrialization and to regional integration, the Task Force felt that the paper being prepared on that subject would benefit from the inputs of the competent agencies, and members were requested to provide further contributions by mid-January 1993. It would be important to refer to a number of closely related activities in various organs of the United Nations system, as well as to the regional diversity of technological settings. An annex to the paper would contain the contributions of the members concerned in this field.

C. Possible options for a coalition of resources for the promotion of science and technology in developing countries

(Agenda item 5)

25. In the introduction of the document entitled "Coalition of resources for science and technology for development: preliminary considerations" (TFSTD/XIII/5), the Task Force was informed that a report containing concrete proposals and a plan of action on that subject was being prepared by the

Department of Economic and Social Development for submission to the Commission on Science and Technology for Development at its first session. The preliminary paper before the Task Force was intended to stimulate the debate on that item by the Task Force and to be used as a basis for consultations with the donor community in general and with financial institutions such as the World Bank, regional development banks and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), in particular. The General Assembly, in its resolution 44/14, had identified a broad programmatic focus of the coalition, namely to strengthen the endogenous capacity-building of developing countries in science and technology, which would need to be further elaborated and sharpened, taking into account the needs and priorities of developing countries. The challenge was how to construct a coalition of resources, drawn from a variety of domestic and bilateral/multilateral sources, in a flexible, pragmatic and innovative manner that had a good chance of being successful.

26. The task of organizing a coalition of resources for science and technology for development was admittedly difficult and complex. While there was clearly a need for additional resources for science and technology in general, and endogenous capacity in particular, it was noted that there had not been sufficient commitment to create separate financing arrangements for science and technology. UNCED had also introduced a new dimension to science and technology, namely the need for the generation and application of and access to environmentally sound technologies, which should also be taken into account in formulating proposals. Any effort to bring about a coalition of resources should be preceded by a coalition of interests, which would require consultations with the donor community.

27. Such a coalition of resources should be designed as a concept and instrument to:

(a) Mobilize domestic and external resources;

(b) Provide policy guidance and identify areas of interventions;

(c) Facilitate coordination at the policy and operational levels.

28. The coalition should operate at the country level, emerging from policy dialogues in the context of endogenous capacity-building on science and technology, as well as at the level of United Nations and financial institutions. For the latter, an appropriate format was still to be developed. Experiences with the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) in promoting, for instance, core funding and regular meetings of specialized donor organizations in science and technology must be studied for that purpose.

29. Resources should not be seen as strictly financial but as also encompassing human resources whose development was clearly a priority area. Endogenous capacity-building should not be seen in isolation from other pressing development issues, such as the eradication of poverty, sustainable development and access to advanced and frontier technologies.

30. The United Nations system could play a crucial role in coordinating, with the support of the Task Force, policies and operations related to science and technology that involved financial institutions and possibly the private sector. In defining its areas of intervention, the system should be guided by the concept of endogenous capacity-building as the major thrust of both the Vienna Programme of Action on Science and Technology for Development (A/CONF.81/16 and corrigenda, chap. VII) and the policies related to sustainable development and the implementation of Agenda 21.

31. The United Nations system, supported by the Task Force, could contribute to the pursuance of the concept of a coalition of resources, provided that their efforts had the following objectives:

(a) To harmonize policies in science and technology;

(b) To promote a more holistic and integrated operational approach;

(c) To shift from a top-down to a bottom-up approach and from a supply to a demand orientation;

(d) To facilitate the integration of science and technology into socio-economic development;

(e) To make better use of available structures and scientific/technological expertise;

(f) To mobilize domestic and external financial resources more effectively and make better use of those resources;

(g) To integrate financial institutions, possibly also the private sector, into a joint approach of promoting science and technology in developing countries and building endogenous capacity in science and technology.

32. The Task Force decided to organize in New York a small, informal working group of up to four members, led by UNDP, to help define the nature and modality of the proposed coalition of resources. The membership of the group would also include the Department of Economic and Social Development and representatives of the regional commissions. The organization of the group would have no financial implications.

D. Capacity-building in science and technology

(Agenda item 6)

33. The Task Force reviewed the progress report on endogenous capacity-building activities (TFSTD/XIII/6). The objectives of the ongoing endogenous capacity-building (ECB) programme were to: (i) bring about greater coherence to the science and technology system in participating countries;

(ii) link science and technology to macroeconomic policies; (iii) promote a participatory process at the national level through policy dialogues; and (iv) enhance aid coordination on the basis of portfolios of initiatives which identified priorities in the field of science and technology. Most ECB activities were being undertaken through collaborative efforts by the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development (UNFSTD), UNDP and the Department of Economic and Social Development, as well as the regional commissions.

34. The members of the Task Force asked questions about the extent of the consensus reached regarding technology development in the participating countries: how much the results of the national policy dialogues had influenced the decision-making process on economic development; how participatory decision-making could be sustained beyond the project duration; and whether the experience gained through the pilot projects could be applied to all countries, including the least developed countries.

35. The dialogue between stakeholders was the first step towards consensus-building. The participation of representatives from sectors other than the scientific community and the national agency responsible for science and technology was a significant factor to move science and technology beyond its own substantive domain. At that stage, however, it might still be too early to assess to what extent the results of the dialogues had been incorporated into the national development process. Once the final evaluation of the ECB programme had been completed, an evaluation report could be used for other countries interested in developing similar exercises in a sustainable manner.

36. In the implementation of the ECB programme in specific countries in a region, the Task Force considered that there was a clear need for more direct involvement of the relevant regional commissions. The regional commissions, for instance, could monitor the follow-up of a project and participate in the policy dialogues. It should be kept in mind, however, that the ECB programme was essentially country driven and that United Nations involvement should play only a catalytic role.

37. At the moment, the participation of the agencies in the ongoing ECB programme was envisaged in inter-agency missions, in conjunction with the last and final policy dialogues scheduled in 1993. The Task Force felt that inter-agency missions, conceived to be undertaken in parallel with ECB activities to assess and define the role of United Nations organizations in specific country contexts, should not await the last stage of the project. The agencies should be notified of plans for future inter-agency missions sufficiently in advance to allow their participation at the appropriate level.

38. It was also suggested that cross-country comparisons be made in conducting ECB activities, since that would lead to useful insights into the whole exercise. Regional meetings might be convened to create a multiplier effect of the experiences gained under the programme at an appropriate stage.

39. The involvement of United Nations organizations would also be important for subsequent implementation of specific programmes and projects identified through policy dialogues, particularly for building institutional frameworks, formulating and adjusting policy, developing human resources and managing technology.

40. The ECB programme was an experimental activity relying on extrabudgetary resources, which sought to identify a methodological approach to the realization of the concept of endogenous capacity-building. Agencies were therefore invited to provide their views on future directions of the programme.

E. New and emerging areas of science and technology for development

(Agenda item 7)

41. The Task Force had begun its review of activities of the United Nations system in new and emerging areas of science and technology for development in 1988.

42. New and emerging areas of science and technology were the focus of the Science and Technology Branch Advanced Technology Assessment System (ATAS), which was implemented through workshops, training seminars, a network and a publication entitled ATAS Bulletin. ATAS served as a means of coordination within the United Nations system as well as with other intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations. Interested organizations were invited to participate in those activities.

43. The Task Force stressed the need to strengthen the linkages between ATAS-related activities and regional efforts in the areas concerned. It was important to translate the knowledge acquired by ATAS into concrete actions at national and regional levels.

1. Biotechnology

44. The Task Force examined the document prepared by Dr. Swaminathan for the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), entitled "Contribution of biotechnology to sustainable development within the framework of the United Nations system" (IPCT.148, 4 February 1992 and IPCT.148/Rev.1, 28 October 1992).

45. In 1988, the Task Force had reviewed a compendium on new and emerging areas of science and technology and had selected biotechnology and its applications in developing countries as the first technology deserving its in-depth attention. Other substantive areas were to be covered at a later stage. Accordingly, a bibliography of the United Nations system activities in the area of biotechnology had subsequently been prepared. At its twelfth session, the Task Force had decided to follow up further on this issue in a

policy-oriented manner, focusing on economic, legal, ethical and other implications. UNIDO had then undertaken to prepare the substantive report which was before the Task Force at the current session. The report of UNIDO focused on United Nations activities concerning developing countries, including agricultural applications, health and proprietary rights, and the potential role of biotechnology in sustainable development. UNIDO invited inputs from other agencies to the final document, which would constitute a position paper by the Task Force. Inputs were to be received by 30 December 1992.

46. The Task Force considered that the report would serve as a valuable resource for future follow-up in that area. There was a general feeling that the Task Force should not try to re-invent the wheel but should focus its attention on unresolved priority areas. Particular urgency was attributed to the question of proprietary and patent rights, as well as the commercialization and application of biotechnology for the alleviation of poverty. The Task Force thus decided to go a step further on the topic of biotechnology and concentrate first of all on the question of the commercialization of biotechnology and the subject of intellectual property rights. It was proposed that a dialogue focused on those areas should be opened, with UNIDO continuing to act as the lead agency, inviting the involvement of interested members of the Task Force and preparing a draft document identifying lines of action to serve as the basis for such a dialogue.

2. Remote sensing

47. The Task Force considered the note on the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Development on remote sensing (TFSTD/XIII/8). Remote sensing was considered by the Task Force to be an essential tool for the global monitoring of environmental changes, such as deforestation and desertification processes, particularly in the wake of UNCED. The importance of inter-agency coordination in this area was particularly underlined.

48. The Task Force was also informed of the Regional Centres on Space Science and Technology Education, which were being established with the assistance of the Department of Political Affairs. Those Centres would focus initially on the development of knowledge and skills in remote sensing and satellite meteorology. Members of the Task Force were invited to participate in that effort.

3. Conversion

49. The Task Force considered a report on the highlights of the International Conference on Conversion of the Aerospace Complex - technology assessment for development (TFSTD/XIII/9), which was organized by the Department of Economic and Social Development in close collaboration with the Department of Political Affairs, UNDP, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UNIDO. The Task Force was also informed of recent

activities related to conversion. The Task Force recognized the complexity of the issue of conversion, in view of its political sensitivity and the difficulty of raising funds in that area. The Task Force also acknowledged the need to link that topic to other development issues, given the amount of resources invested in military fields. It was suggested, in that regard, that organizations concerned might convene, under the aegis of the Task Force, a meeting to discuss a system-wide approach and define specific tasks in the area of conversion.

4. Technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting

50. The Task Force was informed of the planned expert group meeting on technology assessment, monitoring and forecasting, being organized by the Department of Economic and Social Development in cooperation with UNESCO and UNIDO, and to be held from 25 to 28 January 1993 at UNESCO headquarters in Paris. In addition to its substantive objectives - to discuss the technology-assessment process and its application in policy-making - the expert group would discuss cooperation modalities within the United Nations system. The meeting was expected to define a form or mechanism that would give effect to a resolution of the General Assembly, related to the establishment, within the Science, Technology, Energy, Environment and Natural Resources Division of the Department of Economic and Social Development, of a focal point for technology assessment.

51. The subject to be examined in Paris was perceived by the Task Force to be of particular importance, and closely related to the issue of capacity-building in science and technology. It was therefore recommended that the report of the Paris meeting be widely distributed as a contribution to other efforts at national and regional levels.

III. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening and duration of the session

52. The thirteenth session of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development was held at United Nations Headquarters from 30 November to 2 December 1992, under the chairmanship of the Assistant Director-General for Science of UNESCO.

B. Membership and attendance

53. The list of participants is contained in annex I.

C. Documentation

54. A list of the documentation before the Task Force is contained in annex II.

D. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

55. The Task Force adopted the following agenda:

1. Opening of the meeting.

2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work.

3. Review of the functions and objectives of the ACC Task Force on Science and Technology for Development.

4. First session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development.

5. Possible options for a coalition of resources for the promotion of science and technology in developing countries.

6. Capacity-building in science and technology: programmes, policy dialogues, inter-agency missions, technical cooperation and advisory services.

7. New and emerging areas of science and technology for development.

8. Other matters.

9. Venue and date of the fourteenth session of the Task Force.

10. Adoption of the report.

E. Date and venue of the fourteenth session

56. The Task Force agreed to hold an informal meeting in New York to coincide with the first session of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development (12-23 April 1993). The venue and exact dates of the fourteenth session would be decided at that time.

F. Adoption of the report

57. At the final meeting of its thirteenth session, on 2 December 1992, the Task Force adopted the draft report.

Annex I

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Chairman: Adnan BADRAN (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization)

Secretary: Hiroko MORITA-LOU (Department of Economic and Social Development)

United Nations entities and programmes

Department of Political Affairs	N. Jasentuliyana A. Ade Abiodun S. Camacho P. Lala
Department of Economic and Social Development	D. Pastizzi-Ferencic L. Baehr C. E. Nones Sucre E. Omeljanovsky A. Korn H. Gleckman Z. Kassem C. B. Rau H. K. Szekielda M. P. Silveira D. Pilari
United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	P. Roffe
United Nations Development Programme	J. Baumler J. Ben-Dak
United Nations Population Fund	F. Hurtado
United Nations Environment Programme	S. Evteev
United Nations University	J. Fomerand
Economic Commission for Africa	S. Jugessur
Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific	J. F. Elliott
Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia	Z. Fattah
United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)	G. Rao
World Food Council	K. S. Newell

Specialized agencies and related organizations

International Labour Organisation	I. Ahmed
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	A. Maddur
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization	V. Kotchetkov
World Health Organization	M. Sathiannathan
World Bank	W. Haddad K. W. Platais
World Intellectual Property Organization	J. Goldberg
International Atomic Energy Agency	B. Andemicael
United Nations Industrial Development Organization	K. Venkataraman
United Nations Development Fund for Women	S. Buechler
Regional commissions New York Office	H. Schmidt

Annex II

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Document number	Title or description
TFSTD/XIII/1	Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters
TFSTD/XIII/2	Organization of work
TFSTD/XIII/3	Commission on Science and Technology for Development: mandates and proposed agenda
TFSTD/XIII/4	Elements of the report on the substantive theme on the contribution of technologies to industrialization and regional integration
TFSTD/XIII/5	Coalition of resources for science and technology for development: preliminary considerations
TFSTD/XIII/6	Progress report on endogenous capacity-building activities
TFSTD/XIII/7 [IPCT.148 (SPEC.)] [IPCT.148/Rev. 1 (SPEC.)]	Contribution of biotechnology to sustainable development within the framework of the United Nations system
TFSTD/XIII/8	Note on the activities of the Department of Economic and Social Development on remote sensing
TFSTD/XIII/9	International Conference on Conversion of the Aerospace Complex - technology assessment for development: highlights
TFSTD/XIII/CRP.1	Main elements constituting the basis of the ongoing debate on the restructuring of the United Nations in the areas of economic and social development
SAP/CTR/92/a	Centres for Space Science and Technology Education
	Compendium of excerpts on science- and technology-related issues and recommendations

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